

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1060.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1806.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Mayville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be used to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the publick, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favor him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Dan'l. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

### CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Jacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Windows Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co



Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
Mason Circuit court, May term, 1806.

Samuel Smith, complainant,

Against

Thomas Marshall & others, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Ambler, not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the com plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of the next September term, and answer the com plainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky for eight weeks successively.

A copy.

Teste,

Walter Reid, D. Clk.

### BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the courts of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

RICHARD TAYLOR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment, in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

MOORE's INN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the publick, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the house lately occupied by Drs. Barry and Boswell, and immediately opposite the court house in Paris, where he is prepared to accommodate all such gentlemen as may please to favor him with their custom.

He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of every kind, his beds attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any other in the state; he is determined to keep on hand an excellent stock of hay, oats, and corn, together with a faithful, sober ostler—I flatter myself under these impressions, on meeting with the patronage of a generous public.

I am the public's humble servant,  
Zedekiah Moore.

Paris, May 9th, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business,

to which he will add the

Mending, making, and framing of

Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of

Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an

assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

TO BE SOLD

Crop for Cash, or on short credit:

A FARM, in Woodford county, situated in the centre between Lexington, Frankfort, Georgetown, and Versailles, containing four hundred acres of land, together with the crop of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats and hemp, now on it. It is uncommonly well timbered and watered, lies extremely well, and the soil is of the first quality. There is on it a small house, and several cabbins, about 8 acres under good fences, of which upwards of 50 are under cultivation. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given to the purchaser at an early time. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber, or to Judge Wallace, who resides near the land.

Sam'l. M. Wallace.

June 25th, 1806.

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Lexington

WARM & COLD BATHS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that I have, at considerable expense, in addition to my former Baths, (on a permanent spring on my premises) erected three new Bathing Houses, one of which is solely set apart for the Ladies' use.

The use of Baths, warm and cold, were to general with the ancients, and particularly in warm climates, and the advantages to be derived from them, not only to persons in health as a luxury, but also in various acute diseases, where excruciating pain has been relieved, and sudden death often prevented, by the use of the warm bath alone; as well as the advantages to be derived both to children and persons of mature age, from the use of one or the other, as the faculty may think adapted to their case, will, the subscriber trusts, enlure the countenance and support of the citizens and others to the accommodation, he hopes his baths may afford. Himself and attendants, will, from day-break 'till nine at night, wait on gentlemen; and careful female servants are provided to attend at all times on such ladies as may be pleased to encourage the attempt he has made to add to their convenience and comfort.

G. A. WEBER.

N. B. Dr. Buchan, in England, and Count Ruinford, a native of our own country, with numerous other writers of eminence, have so fully set forth the advantages of Warm and Cold bathing, that the reading of their works, it is presumed, will be amply sufficient to ensure remuneration to the owner, for the expenses incurred in the present undertaking.

\* Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.

Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner.

He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Ostler particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

LEXINGTON

JAY & GATEWOOD,  
Have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store in Lexington,

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens' and Glafs Ware, Stationery, Paints and Medicine, warranted Boulting Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in addition, they have a large quantity of best quality of Iron, cut and wrought Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

LEXINGTON

ALEXANDER PARKER  
Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, (on Main-street, opposite the Public Square)

A very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S, GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Also, the best imported Bar Iron and Castings,

Assorted, which will sell on the most moderate terms for calh, hemp, salt and country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

LEXINGTON

J. D. MACCOON,  
Have received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE & STATIONERY,

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following, VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Waddington's Reports, Call's do., Vesey Junior's do., Henry Blackstone's do., Coke's do., Burrows's do., Cowper's do., Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanche on do., Potheir on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kaines's Law Tracts, do., Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Militant, Espinal, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevis, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Bocaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacron, Sanderson's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barthélémy's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medicis, Hool's Areosto, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do., Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixote, Gilblas de Santelme, Hellham's Philosophy, Paley's do., do., Evidences of Christian Religion, Daviss's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Clasific and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, in the standing types composed in Philadelphia.

Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do., School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Wilton's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

John Starks.

July 1st, 1806.

N. B. The above land rents for two dollars cash an acre per year.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

LEXINGTON

JOHN STARKS.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

N. B. Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.

Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

LEXINGTON

JOHN STARKS.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

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Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

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Lexington, May 23, 1806.

N. B. Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

L A W S  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and six, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, two hundred and ninety-one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-four cents.

For medicine, instruments, and hospital stores, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of vessels, store rent; pay of armourers, freight, and other contingent expenses, four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provision for whale oil, stores, and forage for the staff, sixty-six thousand and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents.

For clothing for the same, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For quarter master's and barrack master's stores, officers' travelling expences, armourers' and carpenters' bills, fuel, premium for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expenses, eight thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the expenses of navy yards, docks, and other improvements; the pay of superintendents, storekeepers, clerks and labourers, sixty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the marine barracks, at the city of Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 18, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making a further appropriation towards completing the South wing of the Capitol, at the city of Washington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, towards completing the South wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington, which said sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Declaring the content of Congress to an act of the State of Pennsylvania, intituled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the content of Congress be, and it is hereby granted

and declared to the operation of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, intituled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned," so far as to enable the State of Pennsylvania to collect a duty of four cents per ton, on all vessels which shall clear out from the port of Philadelphia, for any foreign port or place whatever, to be expended in building piers in, and otherwise improving the navigation of the river Delaware, agreeably to the intentions of the said act.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 28, 1806.

APPROVED;

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States, and the Delawares, Potawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weaws, helden at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on the twenty-first day of August, one

hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provision for whale oil, stores, and forage for the staff, sixty-six thousand and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents.

For clothing for the same, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For quarter master's and barrack master's stores, officers' travelling expences, armourers' and carpenters' bills, fuel, premium for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expenses, eight thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the expenses of navy yards, docks, and other improvements; the pay of superintendents, storekeepers, clerks and labourers, sixty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, fifty thousand dollars.

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NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Citizens, Legislators, Judges, Barristers, and Members of Subordinate Tribunals;

Whilst a considerable portion of my time is occupied in attending to those of but common information, who come with permits to view the penitentiary, within the walls, to which I feel no repugnance; it is with real regret, that I see men of the first information as seldom as I do, and especially those concerned in the administration of justice.

If republicanism ought to flourish, it cannot be to our purpose to bring forward James Madison and James Monroe at the same time, as President.

If the American people were right in discarding John Adams, because he thought for himself; it must be wrong to support John A.

not by a laudable pursuit, learn in labour truly to get his own living, if not a robber or thief, at least a swindler, however he may disguise his fraud by pretending inability to collect debts due him, &c. —And as a prompt administration of justice between litigants, in civil controversies, is the only corrective of inequality, and promoter of punctuality; to a strict execution of the laws, which attach punishments to crimes, is equally necessary to reform the guilty, and deter others from like offences. Every information therefore, from such members of the instituted authorities of my country, who may visit the penitentiary, as may tend to lead me to an exact discharge of the duties of my office, will be thankfully received by me.

SAM. TAYLOR, K. P. T.

Peace and happiness celestially descend on him who practiseth justice. Iniquity to one, is justice to all: because one was made for all, and not all for one.

If John Wood is a man of letters, why not live by his learning? Was John Wood like John Adams, to profess a love of republicanism and thereby become President, with intention to produce a monarchy, his conduct would truly deserve reprobation.

The best form of government always depends on public opinion; and public investigation is always necessary to the formation of that opinion. With respect to politics, therefore, men may differ in opinion, and be equally honest. But with respect to right and wrong in our plain dealings, under the law of contracts, such is not the case. Yet we behold those who stand in the front of popularity, i. e. those who give us laws, individually advocating the cause of iniquity, for the love and gain of money; (and that too, in contempt of the supreme law of the land, which requires a speedy administration of justice,) keeping the honest plaintiff out of his right, in the plainest of cases, seven years; and that too, without incurring a single shade of reproach!

Upon what ground of reason then, can any one reflect on John Wood, who cares not whether Thomas Jefferson or John Marshall reigns; though he will write for either, if paid for his services.

If it be the object of John Wood to divide the republican interest, in favour of those by whom he is employed; the thing will be the same to him, whether the cause by which the end is obtained, be of one day, or twenty years standing.

Be it said, to the credit of Mr. Wood, that he is ever faithful to the side he takes. His wages therefore, ought to be promptly paid, and his paper given the greatest possible publicity.

If with good intent, we suppress one printing press, what security have the people, that we will not suppress another, with evil intent? No restraint therefore, on public printing, except that imposed by the constitution: "being responsible for the abuse of the liberty."

Before the first number of the Western World made its appearance, tranquility, peace and friendship appeared to pervade Kentucky; but we are now brought to understand, that twenty years ago, Kentuckians lighted torches, to consume by fire, the houses of Kentuckians; and that too, without malicious motives: because they could not discriminate in the contemplated conflagration!

that the intended perpetrators of this wonderful paricide, homicide, or suicide, whichever you please to call it, without restraint, declined the intended stroke—who ever since, by their conduct, have proven an invincible attachment to the general good; yet we are called upon to censure and despise them! Yes, citizens, to censure and despise them, who have never eaten the bread, or sipped the cup of Federalism!

I sincerely hope, my fellow-citizens in general, but especially those who with me, opposed the separation from Virginia, will suspend their opinions, until the whole ground which John Wood is treading, can be fairly viewed.

If Tom Jefferson deserves well of his country, John Randolph deserves no credit for abusing of him.

If republicanism ought to flourish, it cannot be to our purpose to bring forward James Madison and James Monroe at the same time, as President.

If the American people were right in discarding John Adams, because he thought for himself; it must be wrong to support John A.

dir, who has been guilty of a similar conduct, &c.

The greatest possible publicity to the Western World!!

SAM. TAYLOR.

TOASTS

Drank at a barbecue, at the Red River Iron Works, on the 4th day of July, in the year 1806.

1. The day we celebrate, and all who honour it—may our children perpetuate our example.

2. George Washington, the favorite of his country—may his name be forever dear to the American people.

3. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—may he long live to make his fellow-citizens as happy as heretofore.

4. General Clinton, Vice-President of the United States—may his hoary head descend to the grave, with the same honour he has lived.

5. The Heroes of 1776—may their services never be forgotten by the people of America.

6. Benjamin Franklin—the great friend of man, and philosopher of the Eastern world.

7. The United States of America—may the liberty they enjoy, flow impartially to all quarters of the globe.

8. Liberty and equality to all mankind, agreeably to industry and merit.

9. May the brave heroes who lost their lives fighting for liberty, never be forgotten by posterity.

10. Death and confusion to all tyrants—may they speedily fall, like Lucifer never to rise again.

11. Red River Works—may their founders be ever remembered by posterity, while their production enriches the manufacturers and citizens of the Western world.

12. The Mississippi—may its trade extend to all quarters of the world, and enrich the citizens of the West.

13. May all kinds of manufactures be encouraged in the Western world, and their founders sufficiently compensated for their trouble and expense.

14. The State of Kentucky—may agriculture spread itself through the land of industry, while economy makes her citizens happy.

15. Peace with all the world, entangling ourselves with none of the European politics.

16. General Green—may the American citizens never forget the battle at Guilford.

17. Mechanics and citizens of Red River—may their industry, sobriety and frugality, encourage foreigners and citizens to settle and live happily among them.

A Volunteer by Maj. Rob. Clark.

Disgrace to those members of the last General Assembly who voted for the obnoxious law, raising the fees of the county court justices, to the great injury of the poorer part of the community.

BLACK FILLY,

three years old, neither dock'd nor branded, about fourteen hands high, with a large blaze over the eye and down the face & reaching round the left side over the jaw, and down near the under lip, and the under lip white also, three white feet. Appraised to thirty dollars.

JNO. A. MILLER, J. P.

Scott county, May 22, 1806.

KENTUCKY,

Fayette Circuit Court, June Term, 1806.

William Porter Complainant,

vs.

John Breckinridge &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant by his counsel—it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Isaac Robinson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper according to law.

A Copy. Attest,

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

ON the first Monday in August next, at the house lately occupied by Henry Marshall decd. will be exposed to sale on a credit of six months, (bonds with approved security being given) a variety of articles of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and sundry other species of property.

All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate payment. And those who have claims against the estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.

HENRY CLAY,

Acting Exor.

Lexington Ken. July 19.

MRS. BECK,

WITH the greatest respect, informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING SCHOOL & ACADEMY, is closed till the first of September next; when it will open on the usual terms viz. For board, including all the English branches, \$150 per annum, or 200 if mitsick be added, to be paid quarterly, and no young lady to enter for less than six months. Without board, the terms are from \$3 to \$30 per quarter, according to the number of branches taught. For further particulars enquire at her Academy, next door to the Post Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A nd for sale at this office,

THE MONITOR,

By Archibald Cameron, minister of the gospel.

Adw. Kennedy.



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations humbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 26.

The mail which was due this morning, had not arrived when this paper went to press; and we have just been informed, that it will not arrive until to-morrow. On application to the Post-Master, it appears that he knows nothing of the change in the time of arrival, which is talked of. The inconvenience to which the citizens are subjected, by the irregularity of the mail, calls for remedy—it is therefore proposed, that they meet at 6 o'clock this evening, at the house of Mr. Wilson, in order to take such measures, as may appear to them best, for ensuring in future, the regular intercourse with the other parts of the Union, through the medium of the post-office establishment.

The prospects of the crops of corn, are gloomy indeed; owing to the long drought. We have scarcely had one rain during the summer; and we have heard of several fields, which will not probably produce one barrel to the acre. Indeed, although we cannot say, that famine is staring us in the face; yet there is a prospect of greater scarcity, than before known in the States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in New-York, dated June 1, 1806.

"Since my arrival at this place, there have been several reports made to me: S. Griswold, our acting governor, by Indian traders from different parts of the country of the frequent secret councils held by the Indians under the pretence of passing laws to oblige their own people to become sober and industrious, by applying their time in improving lands, and living after the manner of the white people; but knowing their practice of disimulation and treachery, we were suspicious that their meetings, were to concert measures to make an incursion into the country—plunder the inhabitants and then retire. This occasioned a sense of danger to spread amongst the people. But altho' this timely notice has been given, I fear we have been deficient in providing against the dangers to which from the remote situation of this place we are particularly exposed. The vast extent of the frontiers the scattered situation of the country, make me fear that the inhabitants who are not under the immediate protection of the fort, will find their resistance ineffectual.

"I have deferred writing you on this subject before; for fear of giving an unnecessary alarm, not being sufficiently assured of the truth of the reports—We are now no longer in doubt, that the Indians are preparing to commence war against the United States, and we daily expect an attack at this place. We are well informed that they have an unusual quantity of provision and ammunition in their possession.

"These accounts are corroborated by an express from Fort Wayne (on the Miami) sent by the commanding officer, and the arrival of the brig Adams from Michilimakinac, where the inhabitants were all under arms, and one half on guard every night. Between five and six hundred Indians were assembled on the Island when the Adams sailed, with great pretensions of friendship—but the commanding officer of that post, has no doubt of their hostile intentions, whenever they find themselves sufficiently strong; and well knowing their treachery, he will not trust to outward appearances, but keeps in readiness to defend the fort against any attack they may meditate upon it.

"These circumstances afford cause of the greatest alarm, and we have been in council for these three days, for the purpose of taking every possible defensive precaution, and have at last resolved to build blockhouses in different parts of the territory for the protection of the inhabitants.

"Governor Hull has not arrived—his presence is much wished for at this time, in order to call out the militia on actual duty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Our correspondent at Bordeaux, under date of April 28, remarks, "Fears are now entertained, that there will soon be no other neutral flag than that of America; meanwhile, business remains dull, as per our last."

*Phil. paper.*

The celebrated Irish orator, J. P. Curran, is to be appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in the room of Judge Johnson.

The Morning Chronicle of London states, that a number of English regiments of infantry are under orders of embarkation for the Mc-

diterranean; a circumstance that marks the direction of war, and corroborates some of our former speculations.

There can be but little doubt, that Bonaparte means to embrace the grand designs of Charlemagne, and Henry IV. of France; to extend the rule of the Franks to the same bounds as the former—and to comprehend all Europe as a federation, under one chief.

It would be amusing, and if we had leisure we should attempt it, to sketch from the history of the present chief of France, the trait, of policy and war, in which he has made the heroes of ancient and modern times his models—in his intercourse with his soldiers, he imitates Caesar and Marius—in his tactics, he combines the knowledge of human nature and fertility of expedient, of Frederick II. with the caution of Caesar, and the stratagem of Hannibal. The disposition of the French at Austerlitz, was only an improvement upon Hannibal's dispositions at Cannæ, and of the great Conde at Rocroy—The inland navigation system, is that of Charlemagne—and the comparison might be enlarged to a volume.

Aurora.

NORFOLK, June 30. This morning arrived the brig WHEELER, CAPTAIN BESSOM, in 44 days from Liverpool. Capt. B. has favoured us with London papers, from the 1st to the 11th of May, and from our mercantile friends we have received others of cotemporaneous dates.

These papers, we are sorry to observe, contain nothing new or important. Such articles as appeared worthy of notice, will be found in this day's paper.

The trial of Lord MELVILLE was progressing, and was attended by the most distinguished characters of the nation; but by a rule adopted on this occasion, or rather applicable to similar occasions, it is not permitted to publish the proceedings of the Court.

The important subjects before Parliament, are, the Slave Limitation Bill, Defence Bill, and American Intercourse Bill. Sketches of the debates on these measures, will be given in subsequent papers. The latter bill was read a second time in the House of Peers, on the 6th of May, and ordered to be committed on the 8th. In the course of debate, the DUKE OF MONTROSE observed, that he wished the bill to be postponed, as it was certain that negotiations for a more close and intimate connection with the United States, was then depending. Lord Hawkebury opposed the bill, as he wished to know, what was to be given by America, for concessions in her favour; and which he hoped would be found in the result of the depending negotiations. It does not appear that our prohibitory bill had been received.

We have given our files a careful examination, and do not find that any American vessels have been sent into the British ports.

As the papers which we have received, are silent as to a rupture between France and Denmark, we must discredit that information received from the West Indies.

It appears, that Admiral Lenois had not all his plunder on board when captured.

Our readers will observe, that Captain Whiby is suspended in the command of the Leander; but this has not been in consequence of his recent conduct, accounts of which had not reached London. His removal is nothing more than what is customary on such occasions. The Leander being intended for Admiral Berkeley's Flag ship, he selects his own captain.

There has been some serious misunderstanding between the Porte and Russia; but it has terminated amicably, by a renewal of the treaties between those powers.

*Public Ledger.*

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Capt. Shelby, from Gaudaloupe, spoke on Monday, the schooner Patsey, out 14 days from Martinique, for New-London—and received a confirmation of Jerome Bonaparte's having arrived at Fort-Royal, with two 84 gun ships, three frigates, and also a sloop of war; and that two 74's were daily expected there from Cayenne, being the residue of his squadron.

It was reported at Montego Bay, when Capt. Hall left it, that Sir Eyre Coote was about to open a free trade with the United States.

The number of dollars imported

into China, by American vessels, in 1803, 1804 and 1805, amounted to 4,857,300!! N.Y. pap.

The Journal du Soir, a Paris paper of the 30th April, contains the following article in a letter from Hennes:

"Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the French fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and who had been lately debarked at Morlaix from on board an English flag of truce, killed himself in the night, between the 22d and 23d of April. We are entirely ignorant of the cause of this act of desperation. He was found in his chamber, pierced with five wounds, by a knife, in his left side. It is supposed, from the position in which his body lay, that after having stabbed himself, he threw himself on his bed, leaning upon the handle of his knife, that he might thrall it in deeper, and thereby accelerate his death."

It is with regret, that we state the destruction by fire, of the greater part of Gen. Mason's buildings, on his beautiful island opposite George Town. Nat. Int.

Earthquake! ... A letter from Augusta, Maine, dated May 14, says, "A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt in this, and the neighboring towns on Thursday last. It is said to have been felt thirty miles from this place."

Near 10,000 panes of glass were broken in Hadly, Massachusetts, by a hail storm on Sunday the first ult. The hail stones were large, and the wind strong. The grain suffered much.

Raleigh Register.

Bloegert's Statistical Table for the United States, has again appeared—From it, we extract the following account

of the wealth, resources, population, &c. of this country, during the years 1804 and 1805—It cannot but be interesting to our readers.

1804. 1805.

Free persons, including Louisiana, 5,000,000 5,156,000

Slaves; increase near 2 1/2 per cent. an. 999,000 1,249,000

Total population, 6,000,000 6,180,000

Total increase in each year, 328,582 180,000

Persons to each square mile, Improved lands, 38,950,000 39,100,000

Cultivated lands per acre, \$ 6 00 6 25

Lands in their natural state flat per acre, \$ 2 15 2 20

Militia, 1,500,000 1,100,000

Navy, Vessels, 20 24

Guns, 560 574

Seamen, 64,000 66,000

European emigrants, 500 4600

Merchandise imported, \$ 80,000,000 96,000,000

Domestic produce exported, \$ 41,477,479 42,387,002

Total exports, \$ 77,699,074 95,666,021

Tons merchant vessels (1803 & 4) 1,107,323 1,443,455

Average labour per day, \$ 0 75 0 75

Average wheat per bushel, \$ 1 55 1 20

Imports on merchandise & tonnage, (1803 & 4) 10,479,417 11,095,565

Total receipts, \$ 11,064,097 11,826,309

Civil list & contingencies, (ibid) 526,748 624,795

Total expenditure, (ibid) 11,258,983 12,615,112

Metallic medium, 17,500,000 18,000,000

Bank notes in circulation, 14,000,000 15,000,000

Number of Banks, 59 72

Banking capital, 39,500,000 43,000,000

Nominal public debt, 97,939,926 95,272,006

Active sinking fund, 20,208,045 25,406,058

Customs deducted, 10,000,000 12,000,000

Custom house bonds, and cash in the treasury, 16,100,000 18,000,500

No. acres sold to pay the public debt, at two to six dollars per acre, 1,293,336 1,912,602

Proceeds of sales, \$ 2,388,599 4,125,462

July 26, 1806. 4w

LEWIS SANDERS. 4w

SIOLEN

Out of my fable lot, in Lexington,

on the night of the 17th current, a dark bay horse, supposed to be about fifteen hands high, and eight or nine years old,

with a few white hairs on his forehead, his mane inclining to the left side, rather

a short tail, and some white hairs just above the left ham, appearing to have

been occasioned by a rope tied round it, no brands recollect'd.

I will satisfy any person amply who

will deliver me the horse, or give such

information that I get him—and will

give 20 dollars reward for apprehending

the thief. J. BLEDSOE.

Lexington, July 23, 1806.

DANIEL WILCOX.

Woodford, July 22d, 1806.

it.

Lost on Wednesday Last,

further in Lexington, or between Lexington and Winchester, a PROMISE

RY NOTE, given by John Gartner to the subscriber, in the month of April, or thereabouts, the present year, for the sum of eighteen dollars, to be discharged in boots and shoes.

JONATHAN BAKER.

July 23d, 1806.

it.

